The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 31, 1914

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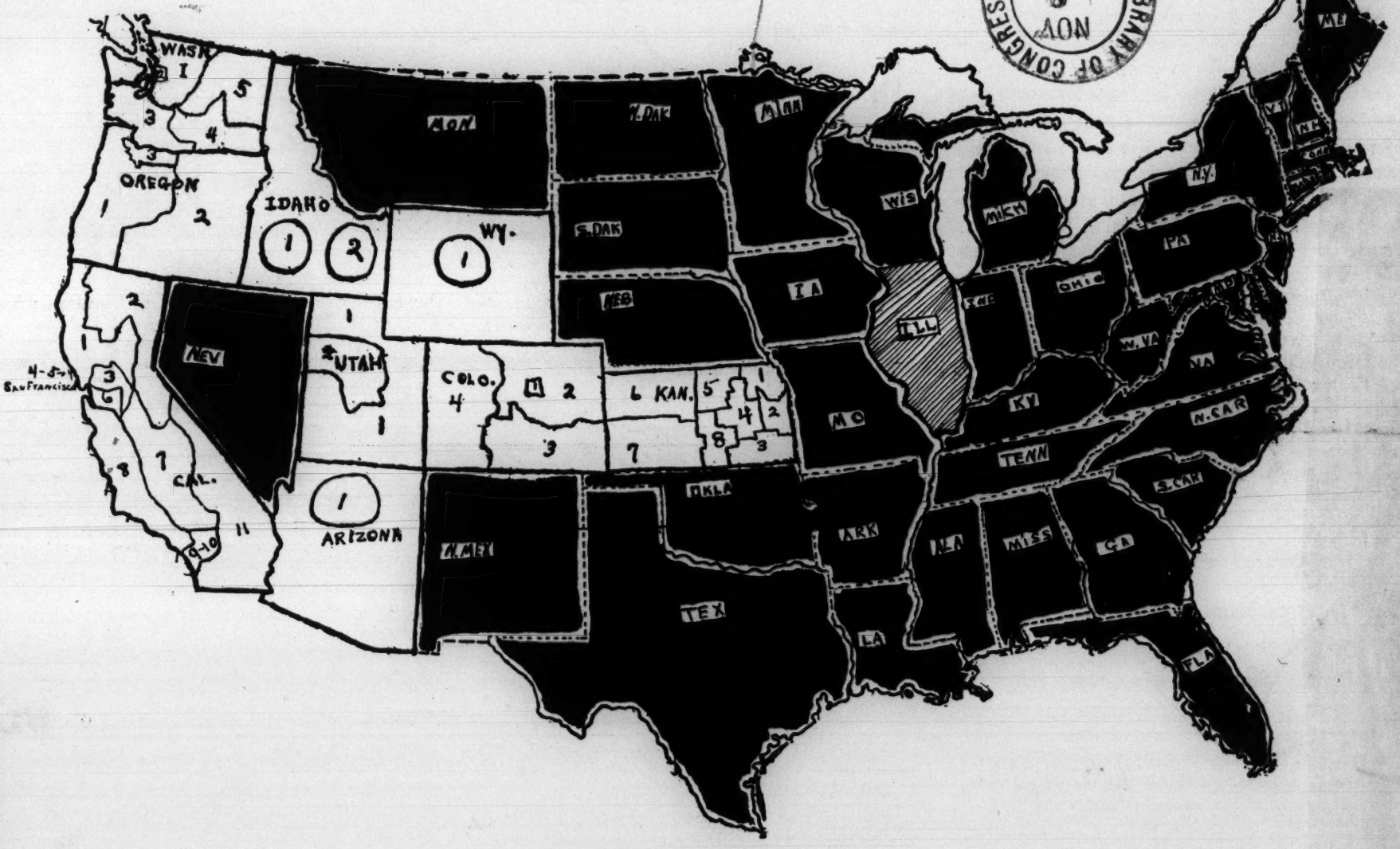

THE WOMAN'S VOTE

ONE-FIFTH OF THE U. S. SENATE, ONE-SEVENTH OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ONE-SIXTH OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE COMES FROM SUFFRAGE STATES

NEXT TUESDAY WOMEN WILL VOTE FOR { *8 Members of the U. S. Senate* and *37 Members of the House of Representatives*

THIS IS THE VOTING STRENGTH TO WHICH THE UNENFRANCHISED WOMEN OF THE EAST APPEAL FOR AID IN THE WORK FOR THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

THEIR SLOGAN :

OPPOSE THE PARTY WHICH BLOCKS THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT!

DEFEAT THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS!

Vol. II OCTOBER 31, 1914. No. 44

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 8, 1879

Notes of the Week

Congress Adjourns

CONGRESS adjourned on Saturday, October 24th, after sitting continuously since April 7, 1913. This is the longest continuous sitting of Congress in history. Every day since April 7th, 1913, Suffragists have watched and waited for Congress to do its part in the movement for the political freedom of women. Not a day has passed but Suffragists have pressed for the passage of their amendment. And now Congress adjourns after these many months without taking any action on suffrage! Women will not be content to stand patiently at the doors of Congress while many more sessions roll round. Many women who have preached patience, who have declared themselves willing to wait indefinitely for their freedom, have come to a realization, through witnessing the European war, that it is of prime importance that the suffrage question be settled quickly. They have come to see that suffrage is too important to permit of indefinite delay. Women must have in their own hands the power to decide whether their homes and their interests shall be endangered by such warfare as now is consuming Europe. The demand for the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment will be resumed as soon as Congress assembles again.

The Congressional Union Denounced in Congress

THE proceedings of Congress were enlivened during its last days by the speech of Representative Hayden of Arizona denouncing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and assuring his colleagues in the House that he would suffer no injury from the campaign which the Union was conducting against him and the other Democratic candidates for Congress, in the states where women now vote. Nearly three pages of the *Congressional Record* were consumed by Mr. Hayden in an endeavor to answer the appeal made by the Congressional Union to the women voters to cast their votes against Mr. Hayden, together with the other candidates for Congress of the National Democratic Party, because of the opposition of that party to the national suffrage amendment.

Representative Doolittle of Kansas, another candidate whom the Congressional Union is opposing, also occupied more than a page of the *Congressional Record* in denunciation of the Congressional Union's campaign and in assuring the members of Congress that the Union's appeal to the women voters was not authorized or supported by the Suffragists of the country.

No clearer evidence of the havoc which the campaign is working in Democratic constituencies could be desired than is furnished by this action of Representatives Hayden and Doolittle.

Congressional Union Meeting in Boston

A COMMITTEE of Congressional Union members in Boston, including Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page and Mrs. Glendower Evans, both of whom are members of the Advisory Council of the Union, and Mrs. Richard W. Childe, Mrs. E. B. Townsend, Mrs. Walter G. Morey, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newall held a meeting of the Boston members of the Congressional Union at the home of Mrs. Richard Washburn Child at three o'clock on Friday, October 30th. This meeting, which took place after we went to press, was called by the Boston members of the Union in an effort to raise funds to help in the Congressional Union election campaign.

The Campaign States

NOVEMBER 3rd is historic not only because on that day the women voters in the suffrage states will register their opinion of the record of the national parties on suffrage, but also because on that same day the men of seven states will vote on the enfranchisement of the women of those states.

The seven states are Nevada, Montana, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Nebraska and Missouri.

Never before have Suffragists had so many campaigns on hand at one time. Suffrage workers in the past were greatly encouraged if once in a number of years they could secure in some states the submission of a Constitutional amendment.

It is impossible to prognosticate the results on November 3rd, but no stone has been left unturned to win the vote in each of the seven states.

In Nevada the campaign has had to encounter tremendous opposition from the liquor interests, gamblers, and corrupt politicians, who have spared no money in sending their agents to the remotest mining camp and distant ranch in the state.

Women, though having far less money to spend, have also spoken in the farthest corners of the state. The labor unions, churches, teachers' organizations, State Federation of Women's Clubs, and all organizations of women have declared in favor of the amendment. Eighty per cent of the women in a number of counties have signed petitions for suffrage. Both legislatures which passed the amendment voted for it by large majorities. Nevada has the additional advantage of being entirely surrounded by suffrage states.

The situation in Montana is similar. Montana is 600 miles long by 300 wide, crossed by high mountains. It is a state of great ranches, lonely mining camps, and widely scattered towns and cities. The problem, therefore, of reaching 100,000 voters scattered over this region has been a serious one.

Montana is called the "wettest" state in the Union. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, in writing of the Montana campaign, says out of her long experience of suffrage campaigns: "Never in any other state have the liquor interests made so open, direct, and determined a fight on a woman suffrage amendment. Their official organ, *The Forum*, in discussing it, said: 'All the saloon men in the state are lined up for united effort in behalf of the business and it call on not only the state but the National Liquor Ass ciations for help.' The Montana Protective Ass tion sent out over the country a circular calling f funds and saying. 'Our State Legislature has ju closed its session and our association has been ve successful in defeating every measure which wou have harrassed our trade. * * * We are no preparing a state-wide campaign against woman su frage which will be submitted to the electorate at a early date.'"

Mrs. Harper adds that if the amendment is ca ried in Montana it will be principally by the farme and the labor unions.

Nebraska is a state which has shown a surprisin amount of suffrage sentiment. The recent announc ment of Secretary of State Bryan that he is in fav of woman suffrage has had an immense influenc The action of Kansas on its southern border in e franchising its women by a majority of more tha 16,000 is another factor which has helped in furthe ing the movement in Nebraska. Practically all o ganized groups of men and women in the state an nearly all the churches have endorsed suffrage. suffrage amendment was defeated by an immens majority in 1882 and has not been before the peop since that time.

In Ohio, as in Nebraska, the suffrage amendmer has come before the people through the collectio of initiative petitions, as made possible by the initia tive and referendum law recently adopted in both c these states. The suffrage amendment received abou a quarter of a million votes in 1912 in Ohio, thoug it was defeated. This is the largest number of vote ever recorded for suffrage. Mrs. Harper, in writin of the Ohio campaign, says that it is "probably th most extensive and thorough ever made." The domi nant issue in the fall campaign in Ohio is undoubt edly the prohibition question. This is expected t have an advantageous effect upon the vote on suf frage.

Missouri is another state which brought suffrag before the people through the initiative and referen dum. The growth of suffrage sentiment in Missour has been remarkable. Only four years ago Missour had no state suffrage association and was practically unorganized. The State Federation of Labor an many other organizations have pledged their sup port to the amendment.

In North Dakota the campaign is made difficult by the law requiring a majority of the largest numbe of votes cast at the election in order to secure the passage of the amendment. Suffrage in this state has been endorsed by the Democratic, Republican Progressive, Socialist, and Prohibition organizations the labor associations, the churches throughout almost the whole state, the State Sunday School Convention, the Tri-State Grain Growers' Association, the State Educational Association, and by practically every organized group that stands for progress.

South Dakota has submitted a suffrage amendment to the people several times and each time the amendment has met with defeat, though it is generally believed that the amendment was carried in 1896, but counted out by a small majority after returns had been held back several weeks.

In spite of previous defeats, the women of South Dakota feel hopeful of success this year. The state has 178,000 men of voting age and 134,000 women. It covers 76,850 square miles and is made up principally of ranches, deserts, cattle ranges and mines in the Black Hills. This has made suffrage canvassing a difficult proposition.

Mrs. Harper, in summing up the situation in all these states, says: "No other reform measure could possibly be carried with so little money and with all those most deeply concerned unable to cast a vote in its favor."

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To Our Enfranchised Sisters

An Appeal from the President of the Maryland Just Government League

WE are asking you to put the question of the enfranchisement of women before every other political issue on November 3rd, and to vote against the Democratic candidates for Congress on the single ground that their party in Congress has impeded the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Why do we ask this of you? Why do we believe that the enfranchisement of the women of the Nation is of greater importance than any other question now before the people? Why have we the temerity to ask you to sacrifice your own political inclinations in behalf of our liberty?

The answer to all these questions is the same,—There is at the present time, throughout the length and breadth of our nation a shameless traffic in the bodies and souls of women, countenanced, nay, even supported by men. Thousands upon thousands of young girls are being annually sacrificed upon the altar of men's lust. Innocent children are being sold into a bondage worse than death. Prostitution is licensed, tolerated, protected by government. An ex-brothel keeper in Maryland, has been appointed with President Wilson's sancton as door keeper in the National Senate.

It is estimated that every year 65,000 girls die in the trade and that a like number of new victims is recruited to fill their places.

The burden of prostitution has been likened by Dr. Abraham Flenner, to the burden of a great war.

This cancerous evil is continually in our midst choking out the life of the nation at its very source. Men know of the social evil. They have known of it since civilization first began. Not only do they refuse to stem its noxious course, but by their own acts they encourage its continuance.

Women on the other hand recoil from the social evil. The house of prostitution is abhorent to them. Immorality far from being a lure, is to them the supreme infamy. It is the recognition of this point of view in government that is the greatest need of the nation at the present time. Men and women do not die of free trade or protection, but they do die daily, spiritually and physically, of the immorality that runs riot in our midst.

Out of ages of suffering, out of degradation and dishonor, women have learned to see clearly the value of chastity to the human race. It is the need for this knowledge in our community life that has given rise to the woman suffrage movement.

For the sake of the little children, who will be lured to their ruin by men, for the sake of the young girls who are being daily bought and sold, for the sake of our common sisterhood, vote against the party that denies to women the inalienable right of the mother,—the right to protect her young.

Edith Houghton Hooker.

The Democratic Platform

SUFFRAGISTS have long called attention to the inconsistency of the Democratic leaders in dragging forth the Baltimore platform at times when they wished to make that platform an excuse for inaction on suffrage, and their utter disregard of the terms of the platform when such a course suited their convenience. The action of the Democratic leaders at the present moment with regard to the one-term presidential plank has caused this inconsistency to be noted on all sides. Said Mr. J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania (Rep.), in the House of Representatives this week:

"The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Garrett) has not said a word about the sudden change of front of the Democratic Party, for which he speaks, upon the question of one term for the President. The gentleman knows that in the Baltimore platform, which was the gospel of his party, it was provided that the President of the United States should have one term and that the party pledged its candidate to one term. The gentleman also knows that there has been a change of front since that party platform was adopted, and that the President himself has sent to the Judiciary Committee of this House a notification that he does not desire that party platform observed. This is in line with other instances of pledge-breaking by the Democratic Party, as, for instance, in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls. The Democratic Party pledged this Nation that ships should pass through the Panama Canal free. It went back on that pledge; it reneged on that pledge; and it now has to resort to 'Little Dog Tray' to excuse it for its bad faith to the American people.

"The Democratic Party has done more than this. It has recently brought out its textbook for the use of orators to go out and again fool the American people. And in this textbook, from cover to cover, there is not one line of the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore upon which the Democratic Party deceived the people of the United States in the election of 1912. Apparently the party does not now stand upon that platform. Oh, if you will deceive 90,000,000 people in this way on the Panama Canal plank and the one-term presidential plank, what will you do with these civilized and semi-civilized millions of people in the Philippine Islands to whom you are making promises today?"—(*Cong. Record,* Oct. 14.)

Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts (Rep.) further emphasized this point:

"The national Democratic Party," he said, has in the last two years shown a brazen disregard for many of the pledges of its Baltimore platform."

After dealing with the Economy plank, the Civil Service plank, and the Panama Tolls plank, he quoted the declaration binding the Democrats "to the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three coordinate branches of the Federal Government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others."

"This is evidently the joker in the pack," he said. "Time and time again Republicans in both Houses of Congress have sought information from their Democratic associates as to the attitude of the party in power on this or that legislation, almost invariably to receive the answer:

"'We don't know; we haven't been told by the White House yet.'

"There has been no legislative initiative. On the orders of the President the Democratic Members of Congress have been corralled in secret caucus and the bars put up. All the cross steers have been dehorned, and every one of the herd has been trained at the sign of the leader to 'moo-o-o.'

"The Democrats at Baltimore declared their hostility to gag rules in Congress. Their purpose, they said, was 'to give to the representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation.'

"Their unvarying procedure in actual practice is illustrated by their action on the most recent important measure in Congress, namely, the so-called war-tax bill. In the House of Representatives they adopted a rule prohibiting perfecting amendments and limiting the time of debate to 420 minutes for 433 Members. Mark well the living example of the Democratic idea of 'freedom of speech.' But then it only involved a mere hundred millions of dollars."—(*Cong. Record,* Oct. 14.)

Earnest W. Roberts, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), delivered a lengthy speech in the House of Representatives bringing out this same point. He quotes many of the high sounding doctrines laid down by the Democratic leaders with regard to the binding force of the party platform, reminding the House of Speaker Clark's statement for instance:

"There are many things worse than being defeated for Congress or defeated for the Speakership or even worse than to be defeated for the Presidency, and one of them is to repudiate the platform on which you are elected." (Speaker Clark, *Congressional Record,* Mar. 31, 1914.)

and Secretary of State Bryan's:

"The representative who secures office on a platform and then betrays the people who elected him is a criminal worse than he who embezzles money.

* * * * * * * *

"I believe that no man should violate his conscience; but that doesn't mean that he should violate his platform.

* * * * * * * *

"If a man finds his platform is against his conscience—resign." (Bryan at Harrisburg, May 14, 1913.)

He then emphasizes the point we have so often made that these lofty theories of the sacredness of the platform are produced as an excuse for action or inaction as suits the party leaders, and that the platform is forgotten when such a course is deemed useful.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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National Headquarters—1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

The Election

WOMEN are voting for eight United States Senators and for thirty-seven Members of the House of Representatives next Tuesday. For every one of these seats the National Democratic Party is running a candidate. The Congressional Union is appealing to the women voters to refuse their support to these candidates because of the continued opposition of the National Democratic Party at Washington to the suffrage amendment.

Let us survey the field.

Arizona is at present entirely Democratic. Senator Smith and Representative Hayden are both running for re-election on the Democratic ticket.

In California, eleven Congressmen and one Senator are to be elected. Three of these seats, those of Representatives Kettner, Raker and Church, are now held by Democrats.

Colorado like Arizona is at present solidly Democratic. Senator Thomas and Representatives Keating, Taylor and Seldomridge are running for re-election on the Democratic ticket, while Mr. Hilliard is the fifth candidate for Congress from that party.

In Idaho, which is now entirely Republican, the Democratic candidate for the Senatorial seat, James H. Hawley, is waging a vigorous fight against Senator Brady, Republican, who at present is representing Idaho in the National Senate. Senator Brady was defeated by Mr. Hawley four years ago in the Gubernatorial race. Two Congressmen are also to be elected from Idaho.

Democrats now hold five of the Congressional seats in Kansas, the Republicans two and the Progressives one. One Senatorial seat is at present Democratic and one Republican. Representative Neely is making a vigorous endeavor to capture the Republican seat, the only one vacant at the present election, for the Democratic party.

Oregon has only one Democrat in Congress at present, Senator Chamberlain. While a determined campaign has been made against Senator Chamberlain, his hold on Oregon is regarded as formidable. He has a strong personal following in the state, and an unbroken series of victories in his campaign for Governor and for Senator, extending over twelve years. Three Congressmen are to be elected from Oregon as well as the Senator.

Utah is entirely Republican at present, but is facing a coalition of Democrats and Progressives which threatens the Republican supremacy. The nomination for the Senatorship was given to Mr. J. H. Moyle, while the Progressives took both the Congressional nominations. The Congressional Union therefore is taking no part in the contest for seats in the House since no Democrat is running as such, and the Congressional representatives will sit as Progressives if elected. Senator Smoot, who is running on the Republican ticket, is involved in an extremely difficult contest as a result of the fusion of the other parties.

In Washington, which is normally a Republican State, although two years ago it went for Roosevelt, a strong campaign has been made by the Democrats to win at least two seats. There are five Representatives and one Senator to be elected.

A complicated situation exists in Wyoming, normally a Republican state, as a result of the action of the Progressives, who have fused with the Democrats in the State ticket and have extended their cooperation to the national fight, having placed a candidate in the field in order to reduce Mr. Mondell's vote in the interest of the Democratic candidate. The seat in the House now held by Mr. Mondell is the only one involved in the campaign as the terms of the Senators from Wyoming do not expire this year.

Party Organization

REPRESENTATIVE MONDELL of Wyoming (Rep.), in a speech in the House of Representatives this week, called attention to the growing centralization of the powers of the National Government in the hands of a few party leaders.

"Time and again during this prolonged session the President's party in Congress has clearly demonstrated its complete subserviency to his views and opinions—on one important subject, the Panama Canal tolls, to the extent of reversing its own action and violating its platform pledges. It is true that this subserviency has not always been without protest. In a number of important matters some of the strongest members of the President's party have rebelled and protested; but through the powerful influences which a President controls, the party caucus has decreed, and a majority has been wheedled or coerced into, support of the President's views.

"For years Democratic platforms, Democratic spellbinders, and demagogues generally, inveighed against the alleged control and domination of Congress by certain leaders, and behold this first Democratic Congress for 20 years, with the party in control of all branches of the Government, has been dominated and controlled, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, by its leaders and its organization to an extent hitherto unknown in American history. The binding party caucus, rarely utilized by Republicans, and never in recent years, has been invoked time and again. The party lash has been used without stint or limit, and the majority has been compelled to accept the caucus mandate without regard to the individual views of its members. In 16 years of service in Republican Congresses I remember but two occasions where the binding caucus rule was invoked, but in this Congress Democrats have been bound time and again to support measures and to vote against amendments contrary to their will and judgment. How empty and hollow and insincere Democratic outcries against Czarism, Cannonism, and bossism appear in the light of the action of the leaders and the bosses in this Democratic Congress. In the passage of the recent so-called war revenue bill no opportunity for amendment and little for debate was given. It is true that the Speaker has less power than formerly, but the power of which he was shown has all and more been vested in the majority leader and a little coterie of which he is the head. The Speaker himself has invoked with emphasis the most extreme rulings of "Czar" Reed, the while proclaiming the virtue and the necessity of such rulings. Democratic gag and boss rule in Congress puts to shame anything ever dreamed of by Republicans."—*Cong. Record*, Oct. 14.)

It is this strict party rule and centralization of authority in the party leaders which forces us to regard the party as a group, and not individual men, as responsible for the fate of the suffrage amendment in Congress.

Congressional Election Campaign

Whirlwind Activity During Last Days Before Election

THE election campaign which the Congressional Union is waging against all Democratic candidates for Congress will soon be a matter of history. The campaign was entered upon with hesitation and doubt. Would the women voters respond? Would the few workers and the small funds at the disposal of Suffragists enable them to make any impression on the great Democratic machine which they were opposing?

The success of the campaign has exceeded the greatest hopes of those who started it. Women voters have been aroused as never before to an appreciation of the responsibility which they possess in aiding the campaign for the national suffrage amendment. Politicians of all parties realize, as never before, the importance of the suffrage question. Suffrage has been made one of the real issues in the Congressional election of next Tuesday.

Utah

SO alarmed are the Democratic leaders in Utah over the opposition of the Congressional Union that they have threatened to follow the example set by the Democratic campaign managers in Colorado and organize a group of women whom they hope to be able to control, to fight the Congressional Union campaign. The *Salt Lake City Herald-Republican* (Oct. 16th) thus comments upon this plan:

"The threat by the Democratic national committeeman 'to bring forth the old gray-haired women who have fought, bled, and died for suffrage in Utah' would, if fulfilled, introduce a new element into Utah politics. It is an extraordinary use of an extraordinary power, an act unparalleled even for a task so important as the wish to 'discredit' the representative of the Congressional Union for woman suffrage who has come here to oppose the Democratic candidates for Congress."

Miss Elsie Lancaster, who is in charge of the Congressional Union campaign in Utah, writes:

"I started out early in the morning for another meeting at Bingham. It was such a good one. I then went up to the Utah Copper Mine and later over to Copperfield for a meeting. Many of the women who had been to the previous Saturday meeting came there. Nine of them joined the Union. We had coffee and sandwiches and music and got well acquainted. We came back by auto with only five blow-outs and accidents, and just got to headquarters in time to meet Mrs. Merrill and start with her to Murray for a rally. I spoke there also and reached home at midnight.

"We are sending out press material today to 63 papers over the state. The local women are distributing the literature for us.

"The campaign is going finely."

Wyoming

THE violent denunciation of the Congressional Union by the Democratic papers in Wyoming leaves no doubt as to the results achieved by the Union in that state. Says the *Cheyenne Tribune* October 20th):

"The Democratic papers of Wyoming throwing aside gallantry, judgment, and even ordinary politeness and hospitality, have had several conniption fits because two women from the East came here to help defeat Mr. Preston for Congress."

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, who is directing the election work for the Congressional Union, sends enthusiastic reports of the progress of the campaign:

"The meeting last Saturday night," she writes, "was most encouraging. It was a stormy night, and we went in an auto twenty miles from here, through snow banks, and every other difficulty to a rally at a ranch home. This was at Granite Canon, and a strongly Democratic precinct. Every one was wildly enthusiastic over the meeting, even the Democratic women telling me how much they appreciated our position. We had a dance immediately after, and I danced with the voters (male) until one thirty in the morning, when we were all taken to the railroad station in a lumber wagon and four-horse team, a distance of a mile and a half, and came in on a train at 2:30 A. M. I sold twenty *Suffragists* and could have disposed of more if I had had them with me.

"Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights we have big meetings scheduled.

"We are now at Egbert on our regular schedule, and in such a snow storm as I never saw before. However, we have had a good meeting in spite of it.

"This town is like the others, consisting of a station, a store and postoffice. Not a residence in the place. The people all drove for miles around in a high wind and most unfavorable weather to attend the meeting.

"We had a thirty-five mile drive to make to a neighboring town for another meeting and we did it every mile through a high wind and torrents of rain, that flooded the trail with water, as we went over prairie and plowed fields. We did it, however, with only one blow-out, and two very narrow escapes from being completely turned over, getting in at two this morning.

"Tomorrow night I shall go to Campstool, where there is a big supper and dance.

"I had another very interesting meeting this week at a town fifty miles from here. The 'town' consists of the station, the post office, general store and a little restaurant; no houses, and only one or two families living there. The meeting was in the school house and the voters came miles and miles to attend, at least one hundred and fifty of them, on horseback, in wagons, buggies and autos. Everyone was much interested. The minister, at whose house I was entertained for the afternoon, lived two and one-half miles out in the country, said afterward that the meeting was a thrill to most of them, who had never heard a suffrage speech in their lives.

"These are the solid voters of the community. Many are from the Eastern states who are homesteading here. I distributed the literature to every one.

"I will probably reach the same number of voters every day this week, or perhaps a few more, as the next town we are going into, Burns, is a trifle larger than Hillsdale.

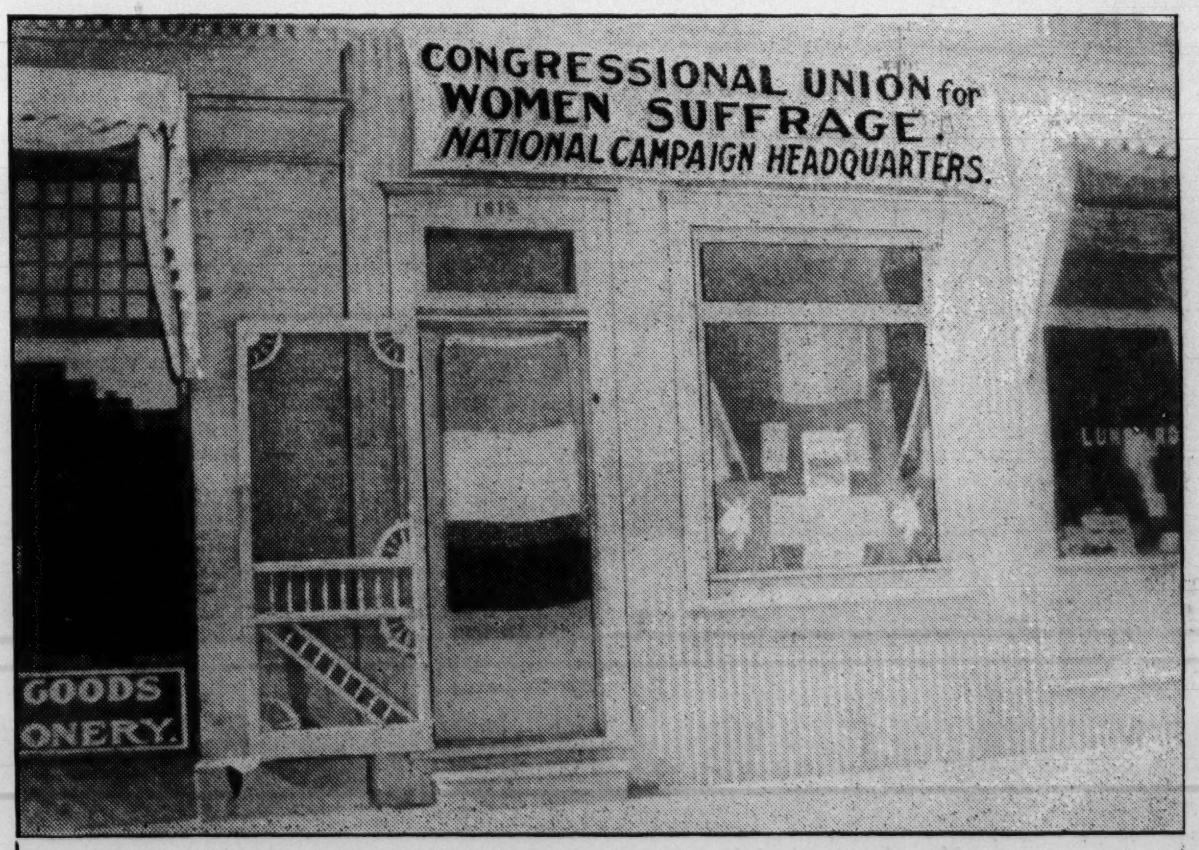
"Miss Brandeis is going from house to house in Cheyenne distributing our literature and soliciting membership."

Evidence of the impression which the campaign is making in Wyoming is shown by the understanding and sympathy which the local women are showing to the Congressional Union workers. Among the influential women who joined the Union during the past week was the president of the Wyoming branch of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Idaho

MRS. HELENA HILL WEED, who is managing the Idaho forces of the Congressional Union writes from Boise City:

"One woman who came in not only joined the Union, but told me that my talk to the maids had so enthused them that every one would vote this



CONGRESSIONAL UNION HEADQUARTERS IN CHEYENNE, WYOMING

year for Brady. She said that only three of them were accustomed to voting, but that they all had become perfect live wires of enthusiasm in turning other voters. She said she believed that my talk to them would result in turning out 200 Republican votes that were usually not cast and turn fifty Democratic votes to us. She has heard on every hand, among the plain people, of enthusiasm for our cause.

"Tomorrow night I go before the Labor Council. I am going to hold a mass meeting at one of the theatres here on Sunday afternoon.

"I have advertised informal meetings here at headquarters every morning at eleven, and every afternoon at 2:30, and have invited women of all parties to attend. Women are constantly coming into headquarters to inquire about our work and quite a number have already joined the Union. The work is becoming easier now as I have a splendid assistant in Miss Nelson at headquarters, and several women are giving very effective service in other ways. A number of women who have joined the Union are not content with throwing themselves into the work but are spreading our organization in distant parts of the state through the influence of friends in those districts who, they know, will want to help. One woman took a large bunch of our literature and membership cards and is sending them to women in a number of towns of the state where she used to live and promises me that she will be able to effect a good organization in her part of the state."

Colorado

THE excitement in Colorado occasioned by the Congressional Union campaign continues to increase as election day draws near. Says the *Evening Telegraph* of Colorado Springs (Oct. 20th):

"The Woman's Congressional Union seems to be stirring up the Democratic brethren in this state. Senator Thomas has written a letter in which he states that the efforts of the Congressional Union are 'a source of real strength to him,' and he hopes that they will continue their efforts.

"Congressman Seldomridge thinks that the campaign of the Union against the Democratic Congressmen in this state is a 'joke' and Senator Helen Ring Robinson has withdrawn from the Union because she finds it difficult to be a Democrat and oppose our Democratic statesmen.

"As we understand the position of the Union, as emphasized by its campaigners in this state, it is opposing these Democrats not so much on personal grounds as because of the fact that they are members of the party in power in Washington which spurned the Suffragists when they tried to get a hearing and to secure a constitutional amendment in favor of equal suffrage.

"Probably their efforts would have been directed against the Republican Party if that party had been in control of Congress when they made their campaign to secure the amendment. They contend, and we think rather sensibly, that the only way in which they can make an impression upon the rulers in Washington is to campaign against their candidates until they begin to see the light.

"At any rate, whether they are making much progress or little in this respect, their efforts cannot be classed as a 'joke,' as Messrs. Thomas and Seldomridge are quite likely to discover. An earnest and vigorous campaign in behalf of any reasonable cause is bound to make an impression. And no far-seeing statesman will be likely to say that such a campaign helps him."

Miss Doris Stevens writes from Colorado Headquarters:

"I have just come from a meeting of the Public Service League of Denver, before which I spoke. Many Democratic women were present and it was a very tense atmosphere, but after I finished one woman arose and said 'All I can say is, fight on; you are doing splendid work for suffrage.'

"Mrs. Crawford Hill is giving a drawing room meeting for us Friday afternoon in her magnificent home.

"Last night I spoke at a big meeting in the Armory at Fort Morgan—a very important point in Mr. Seldomridge's district.

"Mrs. Van den Arend, member of our Campaign Committee, in his (the second) district, writes today: 'Your opponents are fighting hard, which shows how thoroughly you have scared them.'

"Soon I start for the principal points in Keating's district.

"The coming into the state of Secretary Bryan has furnished us with new campaign thunder. He is urging the re-election of all Democrats on a wholesale basis with no discrimination, in order to support Wilson's future policies. It gives us a fine chance to drive home the fact that our fight rests on the same premise, the only difference being that we appeal to the voters to withhold their support from these party men."

Kansas

INDIGNATION and excitement among the Democratic leaders and editors in Kansas continues at a high pitch. "Miss Trax certainly did one thing by coming to Kansas," says the *Jewell City Republican* (Oct. 16th). "She threw the Democratic editors into fits. They have just been having one fit after another all over the state."

The *Smith County Pioneer* (Oct. 15th) bears the same testimony:

"The *Mankato Advocate* and a few other ultra-Democratic papers threw a fit last week because Miss Trax of Baltimore, Maryland, came to Kansas to work against the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senatorship and for Congress. Miss Trax and the women with her, represent the cause of woman suffrage. These women were turned down by the Democratic Congressmen and Senators, and very naturally they didn't like it and are going to defeat these congressmen if they can. There is nothing very strange about the action of these women. They are doing all in their power for woman suffrage and if the Democratic Congressmen are opposed to them they will try to elect other Congressmen who are for them. It shows the fighting spirit of the women. And as they are very able and good talkers, they are having some weight and influence. The only way for the Democrats to keep the women from fighting them is to quit fighting the women when they ask for woman suffrage. For the women are consistent and will never let up. All the abuse of the Democratic papers will only make them fight the harder."

Kansas women, as well as those in the other suffrage states, are rallying splendidly to the support of the Congressional Union workers, and co-operating in every way possible to make their campaign a success. Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, formerly president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, has joined the Union and writes to Headquarters:

"I am certainly with you in your crusade. It is coming to the Democratic Party or to any other party that is so obtuse that it will now stand in the way of the progress of women, to be defeated."

Mrs. Jennie McMillan, a well known club woman of the state, who has also joined the Union, sends word:

"The policy of the Congressional Union is beautifully clear-cut. This meeting in our town is one of the finest things we have had for a long, long time. Our Baldwin City women will support you. You leave them enthusiastic about your cause."

Mrs. Mary Price, a well known lecturer and missionary who also joined the Union, writes:

"I am with you. The campaign of the Congressional Union is needed at this time in Kansas, to make women understand fully their responsibility to other women. We admire the spirit of your workers."

Miss Trax sends word from Kansas City:

"We have now gotten out the great bulk of our literature, leaving just enough for distribution at the meetings during the week before election. William Jennings Bryan came to Kansas City to plead for the election of Mr. Neeley and Mr. Taggart. I distributed literature to the crowd.

"I have held meetings this week at Wellsville, Ottawa, Baldwin, Argentine, and Kansas City, all in Mr. Taggart's district. Mr. Taggart said very irritably to a Kansan who was telling him that it was too bad we had come to town: 'They can't hurt me any.' Notwithstanding this, the Democratic sheets have been very bitter in their denunciation of the Congressional Union.

"Our meetings have been well attended, and the audiences responsive. The meeting at Baldwin City was a triumph. Baldwin City is a college town, and the most brilliant club women and townspeople were present. They laughed, they applauded, they reasoned, they sympathized—they followed the emotions of the speaker throughout the meeting, and at the close they fairly gave me an ovation."

Mrs. Latimer writes:

"This week we have accomplished wonderful things. The women in the small towns have come out in droves to hear me. In spite of rain and wind, big crowds have attended the meetings and the papers are publishing all I give them.

"This week I have had nine meetings and in three towns the women decided to organize to work for the amendment and do their level best to defeat the Democratic candidates from the Fifth District.

"The Topeka Daily Capitol has now taken up our fight and I feel well repaid for my day there in the splendid interview they gave me. The most valuable assistance rendered, though, was in arranging a meeting for me in the Fifth District and through this help every minute has counted. They assisted me to get automobiles free so that yesterday I was able to make three meetings at no expense whatever. This week I have fifteen metings scheduled.

"We hope for big things here in Kansas—the people are so willing to listen—and we are working as hard as possible. This is a big State to cover, but every minute has been made to count."

Oregon

THE Appeal which the Congressional Union is sending out to the women of Oregon has become a decided issue in the campaign," says the *Tribune* of Pendleton, Oregon, (Oct. 16th).

"Large numbers of women who have not even registered until the campaign of the Congressional Union began, have made it their duty to do so in order that they may cast their ballot on this one issue alone. They had not been especially interested in the general political campaign, but seeing the opportunity to assist in the enfranchisement of other women, they have come bravely to the front with offers of assistance."

The *Statesman,* of Salem, Oregon, (Oct. 16th), refers in the same vein to the result of the Congressional Union campaign:

"The equal suffrage people, who have started out to give the Democratic Party a drubbing in all the states where women vote, are causing alarm to the leaders of that party, as well they might. The women know what they want, and they seem in this case to know how to get it. They will get it, sure as fate, if they will stick to their text everlastingly."

THÉ DANSANT

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Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs sends word from the Oregon Headquarters:

"I leave now to speak at the home of Mrs. Crost. I speak before the Social Service League on Thursday, go to Astoria on Friday, have another parlor meeting on Saturday, and Monday will speak before the National Council of Women Voters. This noon I spoke before the Tax Department of the Oregon Civic League. We are making a real dent in history as all of the men admit.

"We have formed a campaign committee here, consisting of Dr. Florence Manion, former Treasurer of the Equal Suffrage League and tremendously honored here; Mrs. Emma B. Carroll, a prominent musicial and literary woman, who was one of the leading suffragists in the Oregon campaign; Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, who is chairman of the Educational Department of the Oregon Congress of Mothers and very prominent in the Parent-Teachers Association, and Mrs. Lauritz Therkelsen, well known throughout the state.

"One of the interesting methods of reaching the Oregon women voters has been a series of parlor meetings which have been held in the homes of interested women. Almost every day this past week I have spoken at such meetings, explaining the idea of party responsibility and the necessity for the defeat of all Democratic candidates if we were to succeed in making the importance of National Suffrage understood by all parties.

"After the return of Miss Arnold from Eastern Oregon I went at once to the extreme Western end of the State.

"As the campaign in Oregon approaches its busiest days, every candidate for office makes special efforts to prove himself the greatest advocate of nation wide women suffrage in the state.

"Mr. A. F. Flegel, Democratic candidate for representative from the Third District who was a violent anti-suffragist prior to the extension of the franchise in Oregon, now heads his platform with a plank for National Woman Suffrage, and proclaims loudly each time he speaks that the Democratic Party and President Wilson believe in woman suffrage. Despite his insistence on his party's stand on woman suffrage, Mr. Flegel has to date paid no attention to the open challenge to debate, which was sent to him by a group of very prominent women. These same women intend now to challenge Senator Chamberlain, who arrives in Portland tonight.

"Miss Arnold went to Baker on Wednesday to be present at the opening of Senator Chamberlain's campaign in that city. She attended the meeting and gave out literature at the door after the meeting. She is now following him up through the towns of La Grande, Pendleton and The Dalles speaking after him in each of these places and giving out quantities of literature.

"I had planned to go down to Southern Oregon last week but am now waiting to follow up Senator Chamberlain, since he found it wise to come into this State before the 3rd of November.

"I speak before the Socialists at their headquarters tomorrow evening, and a special meeting is being arranged by the National Council of Women Voters."

Miss Virginia Arnold, who is aiding Mrs. Stubbs in the Oregon work, sends word:

"I have just returned from a trip to Eastern Oregon, during which time I visited four towns, holding meetings in each place. At La Grande I spoke before a Parent-Teachers Association. In Pendleton, Baker and the Dalles, I had meetings in the hotel parlors. I sold all the *Suffragists* I had with me, and distributed in all over 5,000 sheets of literature, all of which went into the hands of women voters.

"We hope to reap some staunch helpers as the result of the trip. At the The Dalles meeting, when the discussion was growing spicy, and the Democratic women were getting a little hot, Mrs. Jennie Wheeler, a teacher and widow, the mother of seven children, rose and said: 'What is Chamberlain? What is Oregon, even, compared to the wreckage of thousands of unprotected homes? Ladies, can't you see that the freedom of American womanhood is bigger and greater than any party?'"

California

THE enthusiasm of California women over the Congressional Union campaign continues to exceed the greatest hopes entertained by members of the Union when the campaign was initiated. Local California women are taking entire charge of the Congressional Union Headquarters in San Francisco, while Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Winslow, the Congressional Union organizers in California, are touring the state, speaking in opposition to the Democratic candidates for Congress.

Mrs. Alice Park, who took such a prominent part in the winning of suffrage in California, writes from Palo Alto:

"As a result of Miss Burns' meeting, we have 22 members. Her speech was perfect, covering all points with facts. Today I have made a store display, securing an empty store on the main street and placing seven golden posters in the seven windows, with a background of golden cloth. In another forty-eight hours, the entire population of Palo Alto and Stanford University will know the meaning of the campaign, for in a small town we can secure general attention."

Miss Burns, who is concentrating in Representative Raker's district in the north of the state, has just telegraphed from Grass Valley:

"Held meetings this week at Lincoln, Roseville, Auburn, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Placerville, and Sacramento. Audiences most sympathetic."

Washington

MISS MARGARET FAY WHITTEMORE, who with Miss Anna McCue is in charge of the Washington work of the Congressional Union, writes from Seattle:

"We are very much encouraged with the work and the way things are going. Both Miss McCue and I become more enthusiastic every day and find a decided growing interest in our work.

"Most of the leading club women are talking for us in Tacoma. I am to speak at a large meeting gotten up by the Charlotte Gilman Club in Tacoma next Wednesday and think the Progressives will have a large non-partisan meeting in the afternoon. We have arranged several outdoor meetings.

"Just at this moment, a woman, young and attractive with a very earnest face, came in and said 'I am from North Yakima, and the women down there are most interested in the splendid work that you and your organization are doing.' I don't know how these women have become so well informed on our policy, but she was absolutely familiar with it. We have been sending press reports to the papers down there and they must have been very fair to us. We are indeed grateful to the papers for the way they handle our publicity.

"Miss McCue left for Spokane last night and will try to cover the 4th and 5th districts and come back here Sunday night before election for a large meeting Monday evening at the Y. W. C. A. I have nearly every afternoon and evening spoken for up to election day.

"This campaign is the best move suffragists ever made."

Miss McCue writes:

"We have gotten about seventy members. Miss Whittemore is going to speak out at the University this afternoon and I am going to speak in the Labor Temple.

"In spite of tremendous opposition on the part of some of the Democrats we are making great headway. Some of the attacks made upon us have been so obviously foolish that they are driving some of the staunchest Democrats to us to give us sympathy and support.

"Many days we have two or three meetings. We get a friend to stay in headquarters while Miss Whittemore and I address different meetings.

"On Tuesday evening we both attended another meeting of the Seattle Union Card and Label League, and I outlined the record of the Democratic Party on the suffrage question, and spoke of how working men in the past had stood together for the defence of individual men of their class and that now working women were being given the chance to stand by other working women in a demand for justice.

"Miss Whittemore and I spoke before the Seattle Suffrage Society, and many of them joined the Union.

"People have become so much interested that we are being invited to speak on other subjects, before organizations which do not permit political speeches. Miss Whittemore was invited to address the Municipal League on Social Conditions in Europe, and I have been asked to speak on Child Labor Conditions in the East. We were both obliged to decline, as we are only speaking on suffrage.

"On Wednesday, a man came in from an adjoining county, who said he was a Democrat, but gave us names of prominent women in his county who might help us get up a meeting. The same day a Democratic man came in and donated a dollar to the cause. These are just a couple of instances which show that we are going to be very successful in Washington."

The **Seattle Star** (Oct. 16th) writes:

"You may or may not agree with them, but you can't discount the grit, determination and fighting spirit evinced by Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, of Detroit, and Miss Anna McCue, of Philadelphia, representatives of the Congressional Union of Women Voters, who have declared war on all Democratic candidates for the U. S. Senate and lower house of Congress."

Arizona

Miss Jane Pincus writes enthusiastically from the Congressional Union headquarters at Phoenix:

"Interest in the campaign in Arizona is growing daily. Our headquarters are becoming very popular with both women and men.

"We are continuing to cause the Democrats a great deal of anxiety. The leading Democratic paper in the state published in large type on their front page 'WOMAN IS SELECTED TO PRESIDE OVER BIG DEMOCRATIC MEETING.' It goes on to say: 'For the first time in the history of Phoenix, and probably in the state also, the Democratic meeting, which will be held in Elks' Theatre to-morrow evening, will be presided over by a woman.' This is the opening meeting in the Democratic campaign. The selection of a woman to preside is most significant because a week before the arrival of the Congressional Union in Phoenix, the women were even denied representation on the Democratic Committee.

"Editorials continue to appear in the Democratic papers to the effect that Senator Smith and Representative Hayden are firm supporters of suffrage. We have made suffrage one of the biggest and most vital campaign questions. Hardly a meeting is held at which the candidates do not mention it.

"Miss Casey is campaigning in the southern part of the State, where there are many miners. Miss Casey, being a labor woman, is receiving a warm welcome. Within the past week and a half she has covered all the important points in central and southern Arizona. A big meeting is being arranged for her in Phoenix, the capital of the State, for the end of this week. She will then go north and by election day will have covered all of the largest towns."

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Treasurer's Report

ONE of our members has sold her collection of books in order to raise money to help finance the Congressional Union campaign in the nine suffrage states. It is by such sacrifices as this that we are enabled to make the appeal to the women voters to use their ballot to win political freedom for the women who are still unenfranchised.

If you have not made your contribution toward this campaign, we ask you to send it at once. A small amount now will accomplish more than a much larger sum after the campaign is over.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OCTOBER 12th THROUGH OCTOBER 20th, 1914

Mrs. E. M. E. Solly	$ 5.00
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer	1.00
Mrs. Robert Kerr	1.00
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Mr. Eugene Stevens	1.00
Mrs. F. W. Day	1.00
Mrs. George T. Hendrie	2.00
Collection	9.34
Membership fees	19.75
Total	$233.44
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	$47,733.00
Total to October 24th, 1914	$47,966.44

1,000 New Subscribers

A STREAM of inquiries pour into the Washington headquarters of the Union asking about our election plans and policy. In all parts of the country there is a lack of understanding as to what we are attempting and the reason for our political work. In no way can we bring this information before the general public so fully as through the pages of *The Suffragist*. Letter after letter comes to us telling that the writer was an opponent of our methods and policy until she became a reader of *The Suffragist*, and that now she is a strong supporter. Will you not help to secure additional friends by spreading the paper in hitherto untouched regions?

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS

September 22 to October 12

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

Miss Alice Paul	12
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	2
Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke	1
Dr. Grace M. Bales	1
Miss Marcia Potter	2
Miss Ernestine Evans	1
Mrs. George Odell	1
Miss Anna McCue	2
Miss Brooke Bright	2
Miss Marie Greene	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Mrs. Ida May Waters	1
Yonkers, New York Woman Suffrage Association	1
Miss Doris Stevens	2
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes	1
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs	2
Mrs. Henry Justice	3
Miss Elsie Lancaster	1
M. P. Webster	1
	38
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	243
Total to October 12	281

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF *THE SUFFRAGIST* PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor—Alice Paul.
Managing Editor—None.
Business Managers—None.
Publisher—Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Owners—Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

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Mrs. Gilson Gardner.
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